WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1920-THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

I COULD BE HAPPY WITH

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FIGHT TO ADOPT PEACE MEASURE **BEGUN IN HOUSE**

Mr. Campbell Urges Resolution Ending State of War With Germany.

RULE OFFERED TO LIMIT DEBATE TO NINE HOURS

The rule limiting debate on the peace resolution to nine hours was adopted by the House, with some democrats joining the republicans

Declaring that the war with Germany was over and that Congress The galleries were crowded at the beginning of the debate, which will close late tomorrow, to be followed by a vote on passage of the resolution.

The first phase of the battle began on presentation of the special rule limiting debate to nine hours. Two hours will be allowed for discussion of the rule the vote on which will The gaileries were crowded at the beginning of the debate, which will close late tomorrow, to be followed by a vote on passage of the resolution.

The first phase of the battle began on presentation of the special rule limiting debate to nine hours. Two hours will be allowed for discussion of the rule, the vote on which will give the first test of strength.

Declares People Wearled.

Chairman Campbell said the neonless of the opponents of computations with that the opponents of computations with the opponents of computations of the military committee admitted that the opponents of computations or as 1-3 per cent, instead of 662-3 per cent or as 1-3 per cent, instead of 662-3 per cent or as 1-3 per cent, instead of 662-3 per cent or as 1-3 per cent, instead of 662-3 per cent or as 1-3 per cent, instead of 662-3 per cent or as 1-5 per cent

Chairman Campbell said the people were wearied by a year and a half of life under an executive with war pow-ers in time of peace and longed for the freedom of a government with separate and independent

Passage of the peace resolution, he continued, would put the United States back on a normal basis without sacrificing or surrendering any of the rights or privileges to which it was entitled by reason of its participation in the war. He added that grave domestic questions make the proposed action imperative.

war is over," he declared. That is known to every one. Congress is therefore within its rights in declaring a state of war no longer ex-ists. Autocratic war powers are gall-ing to free people in time of peace. Labor, industry, business and com-merce are all impatient to resume a status under the laws and conditions status under the laws and conditions that pertain to peace. It is the duty of Congress to withdraw from the President the powers granted to him for war furposes. We take no powers from him that belong to him in time of peace.

*No one has suggested a possible that features are suggested for resuming a

justification or excuse for resuming a state of war with Germany or for continuing war powers in the President. He is left with the utmost freedom to negotiate a treaty with the advice and consent of the Senate, as provided in the plain terms of the Constitution."

Representative Pou, North Carolina. THREFMARE licans were seeking to make political capital for the next campaign and were offering the resolution as an excuse for broken party pledges. Howls from republicans greeted his state-ment that the measure was designed to embarrass President Wilson, and they were renewed when he said the President "had no selfish ambitions." "Few members of the House believe anything will ever come of the reso lution." Mr. Pou declared. "It is another stunt of the steering committee and the autocratic power which has ruled the House during this Congress. You have to take this resolution whether you want it or not. The House has no more power to propose peace than any other body of men. It is utterly powerless. But it seems ready to initiate treaty-making pow-

that Germany wanted you to play."

News of the passage by the House of the "miserable makeshift" peace resolution, he declared would be more o'clock.

wasnington Railway and Electric Company cars, made public that demands for increased wages would be submitted tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. welcome in Germany than any since the announcement of the Senate's failure to ratify the treaty.

The resolution is "a business proposition from start to finish," Represident Ham informed them that ing after 5 o'clock and under the spe-cial rule no amendments or substi-tutes can be intruded into considera-room. ion of the flat issue presented by the oint resolution prepared by the for-

action contemplated as merely restorng conditions of peace and opening a rounced at Mr. Sinclair's office that the way to resumption of trade, but leavto resumption of trade, but leav- a conference had be it to the executive to work out a 10 o'clock tomorrow. The minority report, prepared by Representative Flood of Virginia, with which the democrats generally said to be in agreement, characterized the resolution as an attempted

invasion of the treaty-making power designed to embarrass the executive department for political effect. The constitutional power of Con-ress to enact such legislation was latly challenged and it has been indicated that the debate would turn low largely upon that point.

The first proposal for adoption of

such a peace resolution was made by Senator Knox, republican Penn-sylvania, at the close of the first phase of the treaty fight in the Sen-The House resolution, however, the first serious attempt to pass uch a measure in either branch, and it marked, also, the first entry of the House into the general treaty

Republicans Confident of Adoption. There appeared to be complete con-fidence among republican leaders that the resolution would be adopted, substantially by a party division of the
House. What its fate might be in
the Senate, however, where it must
also be adopted before it can go to
the Desident for action was not so
the Desident for action was not so
tions. The company will not sign an
tions. The company will not sign an other wild burdens a consideration where the company will not sign an other wild burdens a consideration where the company will not sign an other wild burdens a consideration where the company will not sign and the company will not sign an other wild burdens a consideration where the company will not sign and the company will not the resolution would be adopted, subthe President for action, was not so clear to these chieftains. Nor would they hazard any prophesies as to what vote could be assembled to repass it over a presidential veto, freely predicted by democrats, should board, the former vehicle of arbitrations. The company will not sign an individual contract.

The company will not sign an individual contract.

One might as well inject into the companies of city burdens a consideration of what the Baltimorean pays in national taxes as an American for expenditure on account of the United States, including Baltimore. ly predicted by democrats, should the resolution reach the Wnite House, the resolution reach the White House. The proposal gave an opportunity for constitutional lawyers among House members to enter into the discussion which was not expected to be overlooked. At least one carefully prepared argument against the authority of Congress to take such action as that contemplated already has been placed in the Record and the eleven hours of equally apportioned to consider the contract.

The proposal gave an opportunity in the contract, asks for the appointment of three arbitrators, one to be chosen by the company, one by the company, one by the men and the other by those thus selected.

Improvement of working conditions were discussed, but conferees did not action as that contemplated already has been placed in the Record and the clieven hours of equally apportioned through the refusal of the company to consider the contract.

Representatives of the employes of the employes of the Potomac Electric Power Company, who will present demands tomorrow, who will present demands tomorrow.

DEMOCRATS MAY MOVE

tional committeeman from Minnesota, said here today that dissatisfaction of democratic party leaders with the onvention accommodations at San rancisco will be aired at the nation-committee meeting here April 20 when a proposal to move the conven-tion across the bay to Oakland will be presented.

ADMIT UNIVERSAL TRAINING DEFEAT

Advocates Plan Substitute for All 19 Years or More

should assert the fact, Chairman planned to substitute a program of not get.

nate the bill's training provisions.

There was a sharp debate yesterday on the training scheme, which was commended and condemned, but the sum total of action was the decision to postpone from 1921 to 1922—the fate on which the plan would be put into force. This was done with less than a dozen senators in the chamber. sum total of action was the decision to postpone from 1921 to 1922—the date on which the plan would be put into force. This was done with less than a dozen senators in the chamber. Senator Wadsworth, republican, of New York, in charge of the bill, declared the Regular Army would never he big enough to defend this country. Urging adoption of the training plan, he contended the Senate bill, including the training scheme, would cause an annual maximum expenditure of \$700.000,000, or "but one-twentieth as much spent for the Army alone during eighteen months of the world war."

Citing instances of untrained Americans being sent into battle, Senator Wadsworth asserted it was an "indictment against America" to ask Citing instances of untrained Americans being sent into battle, Senator Wadsworth asserted it was an "in-

Senator Pomerene, democrat, Ohio, opposing immediate adoption of the plan because of the expense, declared the "tragedy of untrained men being sent into battle was not due so much to unpreparedness as to the negligence of officers who sent them into the fight." His answer brought a

mittee, made the first address in opposition to the resolution, which he characterized as "the peace humbug, to be debated for two days." Passage of the measure, he declared. "would be playing Germany's hand." Mr. Pou charged that the republicans were seeking to make political IN WAGE DEMAND

Believes Germany Glad.

Representative Pou said that in detention of the peace treaty he republicans had "played the game that Germany wanted you to play."

Tetused many to enter into a control of that area alone; that in the light of this principle the municipal tax and state tax are as wide apart as the poles, being separate and distinct in personnel of contributors. In purpose of creation, in scope and area of distribution; that (b) Washington and contributors in personnel of contributors. The same benefits." the republicans had "played the game Washington Railway and Electric

sentative Snell, republican, of New the company would continue to be York, declared. "It is what the guided by the principles laid down by American people demand. If it were the War Labor Board, and thus definot for outside political reasons there nitely refused to sign a contract with would not be a single vote against it." any group of employes, it was met by three business agents of union by three business agents of union the benefit of that area alone.

General Supt. Sinclair of the Potomac Electric Power Company was not ign affairs committee.

Majority and minority reports on the roposal already were before the ing the stationary engineers; N. A. proposal already were before the ling the stationary engineers; N. A. House. That written by Chairman James, representing the firemen and oilers, and Charles Frazier, representations. oilers, and Charles Frazier, repre-senting the machinists. It was an-

> "Concerted Action" Keynote. "Concerted action" will be the key-

one of the officials of the union.
All four of the unions now are pre-All four of the unions not senting demands simultaneously. trainmen are asking for 51, 54 and 56 cents per hour, which the Capital Traction Company is paying.
The Potomac Electric Power Company employes' demands are as fol- and for municipal purposes.

Seventy cents per hour for oilers of distribution. seventy cents per hour for oilers and 75 cents per hour for firemen, in lieu of the average wage scale of 56 cents per hour now being paid.

Representatives of the trainmen will report back to a union meeting Monday night. The union had instructed them to secure definite answers to four propositions at the con-

the sense and meaning of the Con-stitution a chance to present their views.

cent organized.

CONVENTION TO OAKLAND NO STATE TAX SINCE **NO STATE BENEFITS:** NO OVERTAXATION

Only Tiny Tax Increase Needed, Even if Full State Tax Unfairly Imposed.

THEODORE W. NOYES.

1. If full state and county taxes are unfairly included in intercity comparisons with Washington, the to Train Four Months.

Defeat of the compulsory universal military training provision of the Army reorganization bill was conceded today by proponents of the plan. To stave off a vote on the issue they planned to substitute a program of the today by most training to the plan. To stave off a vote on the issue they planned to substitute a program of the today by most training to the purpose is merely to overcome the small fraction of apparent under taxation, which appears if Washington in the purpose is merely to overcome the small fraction of apparent under taxation, which appears if Washington in the average per capita taxation of Washington, but only by a small fraction. And the increase of Washington, but only by a small fraction. And the increase of Washington, but only by a small fraction. And the increase of Washington, or by one-third, is grossly excessive if the purpose is merely to overcome the small fraction of apparent under taxation of washington, but only by a small fraction. And the increase of Washington in the purpose is merely to overcome the small fraction of apparent under taxation of washington, but only by a small fraction. And the increase of Washington is provided to washington, but only by a small fraction. And the increase of Washington is provided to washington, but only by a small fraction.

campbell of the rules committee opened in the House today the fight for adoption of the joint resolution when consideration of the Army bill was resumed today. Chairman Wadsworth of the military committee adworth of the military committee adworth of the military committee adworth of the military committee adwording to the level of other cities, would need to be increased only 10 to

4. FULL state and county taxation should not in any event enter into these intercity comparisons with ductions from such taxes in hearings of 1915 and of December, 1919. Also column six of table comparing twelve typical cities. Hearings, House Dis-

dictment against. America" to ask such men to fight.

Senator Pomerene, democrat, Ohio, opposing immediate adoption of the county and state taxes, in comparing Washington with other cities, be made.

In regard to the bearing of the county and state taxes, in comparing the county and the county and

that the Washingtonian receives the same benefits through his city gov-ernment alone that are enjoyed by the residents of other cities through their city, county and state governments; that the Washingtonian's nity tax should equal the combined city.

tax should equal the combined city, county and state taxes of residents of other cities, and that Washingtonians in the Beales or Grogan tables and in all their calculations unfairly excluded all county and state taxes from consideration.

We deny that Washington "receives the same benefits" that are enjoyed by the residents of other cities through their state and county relations and governments. We deny that all state and county taxes without exception equitably enter into the comparison of city tax burdens. We deny that we have excluded from our comparisons of city tax burdens even the unfair comparison of Washington's city tax with the combined city, county and state taxes of other cities.

Many of us contend that all state

Many of us c

does not "receive the same benefits' that accompany state citizenship, and should not therefore bear the bur-

1. Let us consider if the principle is not sound which requires that taxes to be equitably compared should be paid by contributors substantially in the benefit of that area alone. Large cities dominate or include the countles containing them; and in the case of these large citles it is fair to taxes are practically the same.

The cities having over 200,000 population constitute so large a part of containing county that the nom-county contributions and payments are mainly city receipts and payments; and county taxes may in such cases be included in the comnote of procedure, it was indicated by parison without violating seriously the principle that in comparing the Washingtonian's tax burden with The that of the taxpayer of another city 54 it is fair only to compare local taxes capiconstituting a fund to which only

municipal taxpayers contribute, and which is spent exclusively in the city Eighty-one and a half cents per hour for all machinists, in lieu of the present scale of 62½ cents per hour.

Ninety centy per hour for engineers, in lieu of the present scale of \$6 per day.

But the municipal tax (sometimes including the county tax) and the state tax are as wide apart as the poles, considered in the light of this principle. They are separate and distinct in personnel of contributors, in purpose of creation, in scope and area of the state tax are as wide apart as tax are as wide apart as tax are as wide apart as tax ar But the municipal tax (sometimes

If the comparison, for instance, is between Washington and Baltimore there should equitably be compared what Washingtonians pay for expenditure in Washington and what will report back to a union meeting monday night. The union had instructed them to secure definite answers to four propositions at the conference today, which resulted as follows: in national taxes as an American for expenditure on account of the United States, including Baltimore.



THE MODERN VERSION.

SUGGESTS SCHOOL **BOARD OF THREE ON**

George E. Hamilton Believes Supt. Thurston Greatly Overworked.

In concluding his testimony today before the Senate committee invessent into battle was not due so much to unpreparedness as to the negligence of officers who sent them into the fight." His answer brought a ripple of applause from gallery spectators. Attacks on the training provision also were made by Senators Nelson, republican, Minnesots, and Smith, demograt, Arizona.

In regard to state taxes, in congressional debate it has been charged that the Washingtonian receives the same benefits through his city government alone that are enjoyed by tigating the Washington school sysfor their work, and giving all their time to school interests, as a substitute for the present administrative system in the schools. He also suggested the appointment of a "commissioner of education," who would be assisted by an advisory citizens' committee.

Immediately following announcement today that the Washington Railway and Electric Company had refused finally to enter into a contract with union trainmen, three ther Potomac Electric Potomac E be done in regard to Miss Hunter until after the Moens trial had taken place, on the ground that Moens might allege an attempt to intimi-

date witnesses.

Mr. Hamilton, in reply to a question, expressed the opinion that the influence of the teachers' union, gauged by their action in the case of Alice Wood, had "not been for

Letters Laid Before Committee. Mr. Hamilton laid before the committee at the opening of the session today letters he had received from Miss Wood in the spring of 1919, stat-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

TO TEST VALIDITY OF INTANGIBLE TAX MAY REMAIN DRY.

to Pass on District Law.

The question of the validity of the intangible tax law of the District of Columbia was certified today by the District Court of Appeals to the United States Supreme Court for determi-

Fountains in the public parks of the District probably will remain dry again this summer, as a means of conserving the city's water supply.

Lambert, committee of the estate of Eugene Peters, noted an appeal to the District Court of Appeals, and their counsel argued the matter last January in the appellate court.

One of the questions on which the Court of Appeals asks the United States Supreme Court to pass is whicher the act authorizes the Commissioners to assess all of the intangible property of non-residents entranged to the supplementation of the public parks of the District probably will remain dry again this summer, as a means of conserving the city's water supply.

During the warm months of the past few years the daily consumption of water has run close to the safe daily capacity of the conduit, which is estimated at 63,000,000 gallons. It is not anticipated that there will be much of a reduction in the use of water by the residents this year.

Meters in Departments.

Fountains in the public parks of the day, as compared to more than 21,000 cases to-day, as compared to more than 21,000 cases yesterday. Egg receipts fell to 4,000 cases to-day, as compared to more than 21,000 cases yesterday. Egg receipts fell to 4,000 cases to-day, as compared to more than 21,000 cases yesterday.

Egg receipts fell to 4,000 cases to-day, as compared to more than 21,000 cases yesterday. Egg receipts fell to 4,000 cases to-day, as compared to more than 21,000 cases to-day, as compa

the other quires the District communities to assess bonds and other securities of states and municipal corporations owned by residents of the District, and, if so, does this render the whole act invalid?

The committee of the Peters estate and been assessed \$1,478.26 on the intangible property of the estate, and sued to recover the amount from the District, payment having been made

District, payment having been made

The three largest users of water in the federal government are the government are the government are the government printing office, the bureau of engraving and printing and the navy yard. According to the last annual revised to join the switchmen. We washington aqueduct, the simply joined this organization because we were tired of the old one cause we were tired of the old one

BILL HEARING NEAR END The District Commissioners today completed their testimony before the Senate appropriations committee in connection with the District appro-priation bill. Tomorrow the commit-tee will hear representatives of the poard of education and the schools n connection with the appropriations for schools. The committee will complete its hearings on the bill this week and will have the bill ready to report some time next week.

Clemenceau Starts for Home. LONDON. April 7 .- Owing to fail-

ing health, M. Clemenceau, the former French premier, has abandoned his projected trip to Athens, according to a Cairo dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. He will embark at Alexandria on April 17 for Mar-

side of Baltimore, to be spent, not in portionate share in these financial bene-Baltimore, but in all Maryland. Wash-fits. The Washingtonian enjoys no consider county taxes as well as city Baltimore, but in all Maryland. Washtaxes. Indeed, in substance they are ington has not the benefit of outside a part of the city taxes. The taxpay-ers, the beneficiaries, and the area for the collection and distribution of It has no state relations or privileges

No Comparable Benefits. 2. Mr. Beales says, in figuring out

the equitable proportions of county and state taxes to be considered in omparing municipal burdens:

"In cases where other cities actually received certain benefits from the states, but where no comparable benefits are enjoyed by Washington, the cost of such benefits should be excluded from these com-

My personal view is that so far as concerns the only important benefits received by the citizen of a state (who lives in a city) in consideration of his state tax, Washington enjoys no comparable benefit whatever, and on the principles laid down by Mr. Beales all state taxes should be exluded from the calculations. What are the benefits enjoyed by the real consideration for the state taxes which he pays? If he lives in a large city of the state is it the driblet of state expenditures which the counof state the permit to got through to the city?
No. The state tax which he pays is essential to his status as citizen of a state and to his enjoyment as such citizen of political and judicial rights of inestimable value and of large

financial benefits.

What comparable benefits are enjoyed by Washington? joyed by Washington;
State taxes are paid that one may
enjoy with thousands outside of one's
home city the privileges and benefits
of citizens of the state, including representation in Congress and the elecresentation in Congress and the electoral college and in a state legislature; a recognized status in the United States Supreme Court and the financial benefits which come from enjoyment of the land grants, bounties, and ment of the land grants, bounties, and ment of the land grants, bounties, and ment of the land grants, bounties, and like Baltimoreans, Marylanders

part in these grants, bounties and benefits as citizen of a state. Why should he pay or have charged against him as part of his equitable tax burden the taxes which are incidental to the status of state citizens and which are one condition of the enjoyment of these financial benefits? The Washingtonian has none of

these political or judicial rights or privileges. Why should his fair tax burden be held to include what the state citizen pays in connection with the actual enjoyment of these inesti-mable rights, privileges and benefits? The proposition carries out the old idea that Washington is to be viewed as a state when burdens are imposed, and not viewed as a state when bene

nounced a state under a treaty with France, a construction conferring privileges on aliens, but not a state under the Constitution, whose people under the Constitution, whose people can sue in the federal courts. The District is a state when direct taxes are to be collected, but not a state when representatives are apportioned, though the Constitution couples the two things. The District is not a state to make and carry out through state legislature laws for its own state because it escapes the tax burden incident to the exercise of this privilege of a state. The District is not to be a state to enjoy any of the political, judicial and financial benefits, privileges, and rights of a state, but is to be a state to the extent that the equitable tax burden of its people must include state taxes. When Washington is part of a state and enjoys the expenditure within it of its due share of the state fund to which thousands of state citizens out-side of its, limits contribute it will be

ment of the land grants, bounties, and so forth, which the nation has lavished upon the states.

These land grants amount to 186. 524,723 acres of the public domain. These money donations include over \$16,000,000 from public land sales, \$28,000,000 as "deposits," under the act of 1836, and over \$63,000,000 under the Morrill act. timoreans only and are spent in 1836, and over \$63,000,000 under the Baltimore only. The Marylanders who are in Baltimore contribute state who are in Baltimore contribute state taxes in common with thousands out-

PARKS' FOUNTAINS ALL-TIME BASIS U. S. Supreme Court Asked SAVING CITY WATER

Conservation Likely to Be Rule Again for Summer Season in District.

Fountains in the public parks of the

missioners to assess all of the intangible property of non-residents engaged in business in the District, irrespective of where such property was located. If so, does this render the whole act unconstitutional?

The other question is whether the act requires the District Commissioners to assess bonds and other securities, of states and municipal corporations of the District solutions.

The Reading seneral organizer of the yardmen's association, announced that the failway clerks and freight the failway clerks and freight handlers' brotherhood would take strike votes Saturday. At Cincinnati 1,200 freight handlers demanded an answer by Saturday midnight to their the failway clerks and freight handlers' brotherhood would take strike votes Saturday. At Cincinnati 1,200 freight handlers of states demanded an answer by Saturday midnight to their the failway clerks and freight handlers' brotherhood would take strike votes Saturday. At Cincinnati 1,200 freight handlers of states of the water answer by Saturday midnight to their the failway clerks and freight handlers' brotherhood would take strike votes Saturday. At Cincinnati 1,200 freight handlers of saturday and a rear guard followe

300 gallons a day; the engraving bureau, 1,390,300, and the navy yard, 1,595,200.

Amounts Invested.

In order to determine how much water the federal and District governments are entitled to as return on their investments in the plant, it Chicago. would be necessary to know exactly would be necessary to know exactly how much each government has put into the construction of the system.

So far as can be learned, no exact segregation of the money of the United States and District government has put into the construction of the system.

A bulletin that the strike was illegal, sent out by W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus virtually cutting the city of the Brotherhood of Railway lic, thus v available

PARTIAL EXPRESS EMBARGO HITS D. C.

Put on Single Packages in Excess of 200 Pounds. Affects 16 States.

The American Railway Express Company today advised the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association that an embargo has been placed by the company, effective immediately, on all single pieces of express matter weighing in excess of 200 rated the service expects to serve its pounds, out of or into the District regular routes in northern Illinois and of Columbia and sixteen states and southern Wisconsin in this way. Each four Canadian provinces.

The embargo is necessary, the express company states, on account of the serious congestion of traffic in the eastern and central states. The states from which no express packof Columbia, are as follows: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massa-chusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,

The embargo, it was said today, will seriously affect the transportation of many afticles of merchandisc into and out of the District of Columbia. Many merchants here do a large express business in heavy parcels. The committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association in-

INSURGENT STRIKES SHOTS EXCHANGED IN CHICAGO SPREAD ON BAD NAUHEIM **ROADWAY TODAY** TO OTHER SECTIONS

Rebellion Against Railway Order Restored at Frankfort **Brotherhoods Evidently Has**

Not Reached Crest.

In view of the railroad strike at Chicago, President Wilson's advisers urged upon him today to send to the Senate the nominations of the nine members of the railroad labor board.

The President has been having difficulty finding three men to give up their business and represent the public on the board.

CHICAGO, April 8 .- The strike of "insurgent" members of railroad brotherhoods, which began a week ago in Chicago, today had spread to other parts of the United States, and there were indications that the series of rebellions against organization direction had not reached its crest.

Review of the Situation. A review of the situation shows: Chicago-Eight to ten thousand rail road men out; freight service reduced to about 30 to 50 per cent of normal; 35,000 packing house employes forced out of work by the shut-down.

Kansas City-2,500 men on strike; nine of the thirteen roads entering the city affected.

Buffalo-2,700 men idle; seven railroad yards tied up; an embargo in effect against all freight. Los Angeles-500 to 1,000 men or

strike; three transcontinental line -Six hundred switchmen out;

Toledo—Six hundred switchmen out; all traffic expected to be at a standstill within twenty-four hours.
Gary—Three hundred men out; strike spreading.
St. Louis, East St. Louis and Milwaukee—Men are holding meetings to consider organization of branches of the new "outlaw" unions.

Food Shortage Faced.

Chicago faced a serious food shortage today. Potatoes, which made a new high record of \$7 per hundred pounds, wholesale, yesterday, jumped Chicago faced a serious food shortnew high record of \$7 per hundred pounds, wholesale, yesterday, jumped another dollar when the market another dollar whe opened this morning.

cause we were tired of the old one dominated by its officers."

The striking switchmen claimed that engineers and firemen had abandoned engines on the Chicago, Bur-lington and Quincy; Chicago, Mil-waukee and St. Paul, the Chicago

available.

J. S. Garland, superintendent of the water department, favors the appointment of an expert by Congress to study the financial history of the water system and settle the question permanently.

the New York Central lines today.

William S. Carter, head of the firemen, and Warren S. Stone, grand out to study the financial history of the water system and settle the question permanently. erhood members carry out their con-

> Arrangements were made for a conference today at Cleveland of the chiefs of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Locomotive Engineers and 2.700 in the Chicago district, clusive of engineers and firemen.

Taking Strikers' Piaces. of bringing loyal members to Chicago to take the places of strikers. A dispatch from Sheridan, Wyo., said that members had started from there to join

those from points nearer Chicago. Motor Trucks Carrying Meat. Fifty motor truck trains left Chicago at dawn, each loaded with 30,000 pounds of fresh meat, billed to nearby towns.

train consists of a tractor and three cork-lined refrigerator cars. rain consists of a tractor and three cork-lined refrigerator cars.

Freight Embargo in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 8.—An embargo on all freight movement in and bargo on all freight movement in and

barge on all freight movement in and out of Buffalo railroad yards went age weighing more than 200 pounds can be sent, including the District of Columbia, are as follows: Water the striking insurgent switchmen was strengthened by refusal of firemen and conference to the striking insurgent switch tendent.

After Clashes of

Yesterday.

TWO CENTS.

LONDON, April 8.—Germany has been given a week's additional grace for the withdrawal of her troops from the neutral zone. The Evening News says it understands this would extend the time to April 17.

PARIS, April 8.-It is reported from Coblenz that there had been a collision of French and German patrols between Bad Nauheim and Nieder Wollstadt, north of Homburg. In the exchange of shots a German officer was wounded. The report is not confirmed from other

Mercilean repression by the reichswehr forces in the Ruhr basin is reported by fugitives arriving in Frankfort, according to a Mayence dispatch to the Journal des Debats. The fugitives allege they witnessed the shooting of all Westphalians who laid down their

MAYENCE, April 8,-Complete order has been restored at Frankfort, the authorities having suc-

ceeded in quieting the students.

The municipality has posted bills requesting the people to keep calm. The security police who were made prisoners at Frankfort will be removed from the occupied territory by rail today. FRANKFORT, April 7 .- This afternoon's clash in the Schillerplatz between French troops and the popula-

tion, resulting in the killing of siv Germans and the wounding of some two score others, was followed by a strong display of French military force which brought the restoration of order by the time darkness had

trouble. The crowd jeered and taunted the troops, yelling, "You've got to get out!" at the Sengalese, who were patrolling in front of the guard-house on the square.

A French officer ordered the crowd to disperse, and when the order was ignored a machine gun was brought

Disturbances also Crowd Drawn to Square.

control the crowds.

A French staff officer deplored the happening in conversation with the correspondent tonight. "The French authorities extremely regret this oc-currence," he said.

French Complete Occupation. The earlier part of the day was passed by the French in completing their occupancy of Frankfort. Fresh detachments of troops marched in this morning, taking possession of the railway station, the post office and other public buildings. It is un-derstood that an entire division is employed in Frankfort and its vicin-

ity, but the plans were to reduce this force later to the size of a regiment. so far as wire communications were concerned. Trains were continuing to run this afternoon, but as no one was allowed to leave the city without the permission of the French there was little outgoing passenger

It could be noticed early in the afternoon that there was a strong undercurrent of excitement among the population, and hostility to the "invaders," as they are called, could be plainly observed on every hand. Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

Lee declared that reports that more than 5,000 switchmen were out in the Chicago district were incorrect. He said the district membership did not exceed 5,000. Rallroad managers repeated that they estimated the strikers did not number more than 2700 in the Chicago district and wherever the troops were stationed they attracted large crowds. Intense curiseries and the chicago district and wherever the troops were stationed they attracted large crowds. Intense curiseries and the downtown district, and wherever the troops were stationed they attracted large crowds. Intense curiseries and the downtown district, and wherever the troops were stationed they attracted large crowds. Intense curiseries and the downtown district, and wherever the troops were stationed they attracted large crowds. Intense curiseries and the downtown district, and wherever the troops were stationed they attracted large crowds. Intense curiseries and the downtown district, and wherever the troops were stationed they attracted large crowds. Intense curiseries and the downtown district, and wherever the troops were stationed they attracted large crowds. Intense curiseries and the downtown district, and wherever the troops were stationed they attracted large crowds. Intense curiseries and the chicago district and the chicago at the country at the country at the country at the strikers and the chicago at the country at the country at the chicago at the country at the coun French uniforms were conspicuous in the downtown district, and wherever the troops were stationed they atof the city, where the trouble later

"White Yesterday; Black Today." Officers of the Brotherhood of Rail-way Trainmen continued with their plan standers. The early behavior of the French troops was conservative, how-ever, and no criticisms were heard in this respect. The officers were evidently taking pains to avoid friction with the populace. Then, in midafternoon, some of the French detachments marched out to take up po immediately gained circulation Great Britain and America and Italy had discountenanced the occupation and that the French had been forced to clear out. The rumor spread like a pairle fire and gained instant credence

Speculate Over Strike.

There was keen speculation during the early part of the day whether there would be a strike by the workmen in protest against the occupa-tion. It is understood that a move-ment was started to call a strike of short duration as a demonstration, but the correspondent was informed shortly after noon that the leaders of the social democrats were counseling New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec and New Brunswick.

The embargo applies to like shipments from any of the states named and to like shipments from points in states not named destined to points in states not named destined to points in states not named destined to points in states named. It does not apply to shipments between points within states named.

best course to pursue would be to accept the situation.

The Germans refer satirically to the

ToleDo. Ohlo. April 8.—Six hundred switchmen employed in the local railroad switching district walked out in sympathy with switchmen in other cities today. It is predicted that all traffic will be tied up within twenty-four hours.

Officials of unions say they are doing everything to persuade the men (Continued on Page 2. Column 2.)

enginemen to work with switch tenders and yardmen outside the ranks of the strikers, who have organized under the name of the Yardmen's Association. A practical suspension of business in

Toledo Switchmen Join Strike. TOLEDO, Ohio, April 8 .- Six hun-